CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

NEW-YORK'S MILITARY GUARDIANS.

THEIR SERVICES IN WAR AND IN PEACE. HISTORY OF THE VARIOUS REGIMENTS-PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

In New-York there are about 6,000 members of the State militia, uniformed and equipped and ready to respond on short notice to a call of their Commander-in-Chief, the Governor of the State. The value of their services has been proved in times of war as well as in times of peace, when the desperate and wicked elements of the city's population have been arrayed against law and order. Disgraceful riots have been quelled with bloodshed, and threatened up- BATTLES AND VICISSITUDES-RECORDS OF THE risings have been checked by the mere knowledge that they were in readiness to sustain the civil authorities. The stories of the origin and career of the organizations to which these guardsmen belong cannot but be of interest to the citizens of the city, and they are given in the tollowing columns. A new and encouraging era, it is thought, has been entered upon with the enactment recently of the new Military Code, and some of the provisions of the law and their expected results are discussed.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

THE COUNTRY'S FINEST BODY OF MILITIA. ONE-HALF OF ALL THE CITIZEN-SOLDIERS OF THE STATE.

There are indications that the determination of a number of vexed questions concerning the State Militia by the enactment of the Military Code at the last session of the Legislature will soon bear good results in the infusion of warm blood and new zeal into the citizen-soldiery of the State. The law is the result of an agitation that has been going on for years with an aim to fix more clearly the status of the Guardsmen and the reciprocal duties of the State and its militia. Great changes in the organization of the National Guard have not been made by the code, but the encouragements minded entizens to take active interest in the citizen-soldiery have been strengthened, and reforms have been introduced which look to the placing of the whole body of militiamen on a more military basis than that on which it has nitherto rested, and to relieve the men of a small portion of the burdens which they have been forced to bear. Major-General Shaler, the commander of all the militia of the city, said a few days ago to a TRIBUNE | tery of the Regiment, were added with their full reporter that within the last two months there had been an accession of 200 men to the National Guard of the First Division and he was inclined to credit the fact to the changed feeling brought about by the adoption of the law. The life of a Guardsman is at best one of self-sacrifice and ill-rewarded labor, and it was made worse under the old law by uncertainties concerning his duties and privileges. The code has simplified the State military regulatical and efficient footing. It has added, it is the State, but it has opened ways to strengthen the organization numerically, increase its efficiency and enable it to gain and hold that respect from the people to which its record shows it to be entitled

The system of discipline and exercise of the National Guard of the State of New-York is modelled generally after that of the Army of the United States. There is a similar assignment of the troops to companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and a likeness in the administration of affairs. The divisions have geographical boundaries. New-York and Richmond counties make up the First Division, of which all the troops belong to this city. In this division there are eight regiments of infantry, divided into two brigades, and two batteries of artiflery which are assigned to Division Headquarters. At present there is no cavalry, much to the regret of the commandant, General Shaler, who is hoping soon to be able, under the advantages brought by the new law, to call a troop of horse into existence. In the First Division there nearly 6,000 men one-half of all the militia in the State-and with the 3,000 Guardsmen of Brookivn added the army of drilled soldiers within a few hours' call of the civil authorities of New York City includes threefourths of the citizen-soldiers of the State. The number is hardly half so large as that grew under the stimulus of feeling aroused during the war, but the military practical usefulness of the force is as great now as was that of twice its numerical strength in 1806. There has been, naturally, some decline in zeal and enthusiasm, but the Guardsmen are better instructed now than they were then, and better qualified for the work of soldiers.

Further efficiency, as well as greater interest, it is believed by the friends of the National Guard, will be secured so soon as the urgent need of armories for some of the regiments is filled. The possibility of an improvement in existing conditions in this respect is promoted by the new law. Under the Inspector-General, Division Comthe code mander and chief financial officer of a county are constituted a board to erect or rent an armory for an organization entitled to one, the cost of the armory and the expense of its maintenance to be levied, collected and paid like any other county charge. At present the city pays rent for the armories, and it is believed that the amount paid for rent by a moderate increase might be made sufficient to pay the interest on the investment that would be required to construct all the needed armories in the city. The chief drawback is the great cost of real estate in locanties where it is thought desirable to have the armories. The State has not shown itself specially grudging of appropriations, but has heretofore conditioned its gifts upon the securing of the needed land. There are few armories that offer sufficient training facilities and some are positively dangerous. There is no question that if the wants of the National Guard in respect to armories were to be met in a becoming spirit by the people the weak regiments would speedily be strengthened and a healthful spirit infused throughout the division.

The encouragements to enlistments in the National Guard are very few. Members are exempt from jury duty, and antil the enactment of the law were also exempt from taxation on \$1,000 of property. The first exemption is the only practical inducement, but it is paid for, in the case of a faithful Guardsman, by a great deal of operous work in the drill-room and a not inconsiderable expense. The city turnishes the armories, the State pays for the uniforms of the privates makes an allowance for those of the officers, and pays the men at about the wage-rate of the United étates during service in camp and when called on by the Commander-in-Chief. The State allows a small sum for music, and the city and county pay \$2 per day to the armorers. The rest of the cost is met by company dues and assessments on the officers, and runs from 25 cents to \$2 a month. The division and brigade headquarters are allowed an appropriation to pay for stationery and clerk hire, and ammunition and arms are of course provided. Whenever the Guard are ordered on duty they receive the following sums for every day of actual service: Musicians and privates, \$1 25; noncommissioned officers, \$1 50; commissioned officers of the line below the rank of captain, \$2 50; commanding officers of companies, \$3; field officers be low the rank of colonel, \$4 commanding officers of regiments or battalions, \$5; brigadier-generals, \$6; major-generals, \$8; staff officers, the same as officers of equal grade in the line.

Three regiments from the first division will go into the State camp at Peckskill this summer. The 71st will open the camp on June 16, remaining till June 23; the 7th will follow during the week from June 23 to June 30; the 9th will be in camp from July 14 to July 21. The arrangements are practically the same as those of last year. General Shaler, who commands the division, is an old Guardsman, having been a member continuously since 1847 except while in the service of the United States during the war. He mounted all

the steps from private of the second Company of the 7th to Major of the Regiment and was pro-moted successively during the war from lieutogrant-colonel of volunteers to major-general by prevet. He has held his commission as commander of the He has held his commission as commander of the First Division since 1867. Following are the field and staff officers of the Division:

and staft officers of the Division:

Major-General Alexander Shater, commanding.
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Asst. Adj t-Gen. & Chief of Staff.
Colonel Carl Jussen, Inspector.
Ceionel Edgar B. Van Winkle, Engineer,
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mitchell, Judge Advocate,
Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus Edson, Surgeon.
Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, Inspector of Rifle Practice,
Lieut.-Col. William De L. Boughton, Orduance Officer,
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward T. Wood, Quariermaster,
Lieut.-Col. Frank Wrisley, Commissary of Subsistence,
Major Hilbert B. Masters, Aide-de-camp,
Captain Lawson B. Bell, Aide-de-camp.

THE FIRST BRIGADE.

REGIMENTS PROUD OF THEIR WAR RECORD.

REGIMENTS. The First Brigade, First Division, National Guard, State of New-York, comprises the 9th, 11th, 12th and 22d regiments. At times these organizations, the last excepted, have not enjoyed the average prosperity that characterizes the regiments in the Second Brigade, though the high rank of the 22d in every respect and the merits of the other organizations give the brigade a handsome record. It has long been commanded by William G. Ward, who is the roughly acquainted, through a varied experience in one of the regiments, with the needs of his command. Only one of the regiments, the 9th, has been ordered into camp this year, the other three having done camp duty last year.

Following are the field and staff officers of the

First Brigade:
Brigadier-General William G. Ward, commanding.
Licut,-Col. Robert Olyphant, Asst. Adjutant General.
Major John J. Riker, Inspector.
Najor Bleecker Van Wagenen, Inspector Rifle Practice.
Major Lenox Smith, Engineer.
Major L. West Roosevelt, Surgeon.
Captain Philip S. Miller, Ordance Officer.
Captain Henry W. Le Roy, Assistant Quartemaster.
Captain Henry W. Le Roy, Assistant Quartemaster.
Captain Elijort Roosevelt, Commissary of Subsistence.
Captain Lioyd Aspinwall, jr., Aide-de-camp.
First Lieut. Francis Egerton Webb, Aide-de-camp.

THE NINTH REGIMENT. The 9th Regiment was organized in June, 1859, under Colonel M. M. Van Euren, whom Colonel John W. Stiles succeeded. When the war broke out the Ninth was the first to respond to the call for "three years or the war," if not sooner discharged, the honor of serving for the three years being shared by the Bro-klyn 14th. When the 9th answered President Lincoln's call for volunteers, it rapidly filled its numbers to 900, and set out for the seat of war with eight full companies, Colonel Stiles commanding. In the first year Companies I and L and Company K, the Batnumbers. The Regiment was ready three months before leaving the city. Besides merchants and professional men many clerks were among the

eager volunteers, who got leave of absence from

their employers for three months, expecting to overwhelm the South in that time and then to return to their labors.

The Regiment did much marching in 1861, but did not get a chance to do much fighting. Plenty of that came later. In the summer of 1862 the men tions and has placed the National Guard on a prac- took pessession of the printing material of the Warrenton, Va., Whia, sent to Washington for paper thought, about \$50,000 per year to the expenses of and soon publi-hed the first number of a little sheet called The New-York Ninth, as a means of communication between the Regiment and its friends. The command was ordered to move when the second edition was in type; 2,000 copies were hastily ru off and then the paper came to an untimely end. The 9th fought gallantly at Cedar Mountain. Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, and Sec ond Buil Run in August, 1862. Taen came the terrible battles of Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam, where the 9th lost heavily; First Fredericksburg, where the men did splendid work against great odds and were fairly slaughtered, and where Colonel John Hendrickson, then in command, lost his leg. In 1863 the 9th was at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg, where, under General Reynolds, the Regiment stubbornly held the key of the position and a storm of shot and shell. The next battle of the 9th was an the Wilderiess on

> On Jane 8 the three years were ended, and the Regiment returned to this city, where it received an enthusastic welcome. It had made a splendid record. It was emphatically one of the best marching as well as one of the best fighting regiments of the Army of the Potomac, having marched over 2,000 miles in its three years of service. Of the 2.000 mines in its three years of service. Of the men 105 were killed in battle, 229 were wounded, 226 were discharged from disease contracted in the service and 82 received commissions in other regi-ments. The total loss of men from these causes and from recruiting other regiments was from

Since the war the 9th has twice been called upon for service, once in the Orange riots of July 12, 1871, when the Regiment, which believes "in equal rights for all," as one of its members says, again put into effect the latter part of its motto, "Ratione aut Vi." "If not by reason, then by force"—and took its stand by column of companies in Eighth-ave., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth sts. The companies were at less than half distance and could not wheel into line, so that they had to fire diagonally, endangering their own lives. Three of their men were killed and many of the populace were shot to death or died of their wounds within a mouth. In the summer of 1877 the Regiment was sent to Albany under Colonel James R. Hitchook, to protect the capital and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad at West Albany. The commandants since and the New-York Centrai and Hudson River Railroad at West Albany. The commandants since the war have been Colonels John H. Whicox. James Prsk, jr., Charles R. Braine, James R. Hitchcock, S. O. Ryder and William Seward, jr. Colonel seward, still in command, was elected on April 17, and assumed command on May 12, 1882. He has had a long career as a National Guardsman, is an excellent instructor and commandant, and a man of untiring energy. A Veteran Association of the Regiment was formed in April 1871, and Colonel M. M. Van Buren became its first president. The organization now numbers about 150, having been doubled within the year. Its president new is Colonel William Scott. It numbers among its members many officers and men who distinguished themselves in the war. The association will hold its annual dinner to-morrow night at the Westminster Hotel, and will take an exercision to the State Camp about the middle of July.

Hotel, and will take an excursion to the State Camp about the middle of July.

On its return from the war the Ninth took up its first general headquarters at No. 654 Broadway, the former quarters of the Old City Guard. At that time the Regiment was reorganized. In 1866 it removed to its present armory in Twenty-sixth-st., between Seventh and Eighth aves, which was then only one half its present size, having been enlarged in 1870. The structure is of brick the company tooms are commodious, and the k, the company tooms are commodious, and the brick, the company looms and of the building—is 200 by 90 feet. The armory is over a stable and is considered most unsafe in case of fire. General Sherman once said of it that one man could cut off the whole Regiment by setting fire to the hay below the looms of the stable and a new arroary in better the setting fire to the The men are anxious to have a new armory in be

er quarters.
The officers of the regiment are: The officers of the regiment are:
Colonel, William Seward, Jr.
Lieutenant-Colonel, M. P. L. Montgomery.
Major, Thomas B. Kand.
Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant M. A. Herts.
Quartermaster, R. A. Britton.
Commissary, W. R. Vermilye.
Surgeon, S. W. Root.
Assistant Surgeon, A. H. Doty.
Chaplain, the Rev. E. A. Reed.
Inspector of Rifle Practice, G. H. Witthaus.

The 11th Regiment, which was organized in April, 1835, has had a checkered career. The first colonel was Victor P. Waidron, and it was called the Second Regiment Washington Guards. The Regiment had no armory and drilled once a year when the men wors their ordinary clothing, and paraded in the streets equipped with rusty muskets, vling-pieces, sticks of wood and old brooms. From 1835 to 1843 only sixty-six men enlisted. Colonel Van Buren was the second commander, and in 1853 uniforms were bought by the men. Each company was allowed to choose its own style, and the result was a mixture of Prussian, Austrian. English and nondescript uniforms, which gave a wonderful variety to the Regiment's appearance. Homer Bostwick was elected colonel in 1857, and Eagle Hall, at Delancey and Chrystie sts., was rented for an armory. At the same time it was decided to get uniforms of one style for the whole Regiment. The uniforms chosen consisted of a dark-

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

April, 1861, the 11th was about to go to Washington, when Secretary Stanton decided not to use any more three months' troops. In May it offered its services for six months, but the offer was no its services for six months, but the offer was not accepted. About a year after, however, an order to proceed at once to Washington came. The Regiment was sent to Harper's Ferry, which was unprotected after the defeat of Banks by Jackson. At one time the 11th was in the uncomfortable position of being between the cannon-firing of the Union batteries on Maryland Heights and of the rebels across the river near Bohvar. On June 9 General Sigel sent orders to Colonel Maddhof to protect the railroad between Charleston and Winchester. There the Regiment staved, stretched along ten or fifteen miles of railroad and constantly harassed by the rebel eavalry, until after September 1. The time of service was ended on August 28, but it remained on duty until other troops could be sent to watch over the line.

rebel eavalry, until after September 1. The time of service was ended on August 28, but it remained on duty until other troops could be sent to watch over the line.

In 1863 when Lee had passed through Maryland into Pennsylvania and there was talk of rebel "cannon thundering from the Palisades," the 11th was again called into the field. The Regiment, with others from the city, camped for a week at Harrisburg. When the battle of Gettysburg was imminent a forced march was made through the mountains and great privations were suffered, as the provision trains could not follow the troops fast enough. The Regiment reached a point about three miles from Gettysburg when the battle was practically decided. The 11th was incorporated with the Second Army Corps and bivouacked on the battlefield of South Mountain. Here it remained until the "Draft Riots" broke out in this city, when it was ordered home in great haste. A forced march of thirty miles was made, in one hot July day, to Frederick Junction, but the riots had been quelled before New-York was reached. In the spring of 1864 Governor Seymour issued an order to the Major-Generals in the State to call for volunteers from their divisions. Major-General Sandford instead of calling for volunteers ordered out the regiments of his division. The officers of the 11th refused to obey, and sent a written request to General Sandford to resign. He retailated by placing each officer who had signed the request under arrest, but they were soon released.

In 1865 Henry Jux was elected Colonel. He was followed in 1870 by Angustus Funk, who in 1871 was elected Brigadier-General commanding the Second Brigade. The next Colonel, Frederick E. Unbekant was elected Colonel. Colonel Unbekant entered the regiment as a private in September, 1858. Next fall, therefore, he will complete his twenty-fifth year of service in the 11th. Through a combination of many tufluences the regiment had become but a ghost of its former self when he took command. When the first parade was made under him there we enthusiasm is caught up by the officers and finds its way to the men in all the companies. The number of officers and men is now 518. There are nine companies. There were formedly ten, but not long ago Colonel Unbekent decided to theorporate E Company with I. Adjutant Parker is engaged in forming a new company in Harlem. In former years the 11th was made up almost entirely of German tradesmen and professional men. It is no longer as distinctively German in its composition as formerly. The uniform consists of dark blue coat and trousers with red facings, a black waist belt and a spiked helmet, having on its front an American cagle and the figure 11.

the figure 11.
The following are the officers of the 11th: The following are the otheers of the 11th: Colonel, Fredetick E. Unbekant. Lieurenant-Colonel, Peter Kraeger. Adjutant, R. de V. Parker. Commissary of Subsistence, August Horrman, Quartermaster, Hugo Zaydel. Surgeon, D. G. Lyttle, Assistant-Surgeon, Wolfgang Goetz. Chaplain, the Rev. C. G. Weldling, Inspector of Eifle Practice, S. F. Kneeland,

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT Ten independent companies of militia, some of which dated back to 1825, were consolidated under the command of Colonel Henry G. Stebbins on Mas 6, 1847, and formed the 12th Regiment. The Regiment saw its first service in the "Astor-place Riot" in 1849. The other militia regiments at that time had different uniforms for their different companies. The 12th, however, had adopted a regimental uniform, the distinctive feature of which was a white coat, by which the Regiment soon became widely known. The ranks were filled with young men from the best classes, and its reputation for fine drill and disciwent far beyond the borders of the State. In 1857 Colonel Stebbins resigned. The next Colonel, Richard French, resigned in about a year, and John struggled along under adverse circumstances, when Colonel Cocks was put under arrest for disobedience of orders in not bringing out his men at a division parade. An attempt was made to unite the 12th with the 10th. The Regiment was greatly incensed at this, and to show how strong it was, the 12th ded, visited Albany under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Weeks. The State authorities con-

banded the Regiment. The organization was kept up, however, under the old name of "Independence Guard." At the end of a year the organization received officially the name of the 22d Regiment, but the men were so much displeased at not having their old number that not long after Colonel Daniel Butterfield assumed command in December, 1860, the original number was restored.

The 12th left the city for Washington on Sun-

day, April 26, 1861. It was mustered into service for three months on May 2. After camping in Washington and drilling constantly it was ordered to cross the Long Bridge on the night of May 23. It did so and was the first regiment on Virginia's soil. The term of enlistment expired on July 16, but the 12th's services were offered and accepted tili August 2. Colonel Butterfield became Lieutenaut-Colonel of the 12th United States Infantry, and in October Cotonel Ward was elected to command the Regiment. Early in the summer of 1862 the 12th was again called into the field, and was statuoned at Harper's Ferry and on Bohvar Heights. The New-York troops were ordered home on August 27, but the 12th offered its services for six months longer. In a week communication with the North was cut off, the rebels gathered rapidly on all sides, and after sharn fighting and a stubborn resistance against tremendous odds, in which the rebels' loss far exceened that of the Union troops, the latter surrendered, and the 12th became prisoners of war. There were 40,000 rebels and 12,000 Union men in the final series of engagements which led to the surrender. The total number of officers and men in the 12th when it surrendered was 563. The Regiment was paroled and sent home, and in January, 1863, was officially declared exchanged. The regimental colors were not lost, as the color company, A, was at Baltimore at the time of the surrender. The 12th was again called to the field when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, and did good work. Summoned home when the "Draff Riots" broke out, the Regiment established its headquarters in the City Hall, and did guard duty till September 1. Colonel William G. Ward was made Brigadier-General of the First Brigade of State troops in November, 1866, and his brother, Major John Ward, succeeded him in command of the 12th. In 1868 Company E, of the 12th, won first prize banner for excellence in drill and discipline at the championship drill in Tompkins Square. At the "Orange Riot" in 1871 the Regiment was called upon and responded promptly, and at the time of the railroad strikes and riots of 1877, in six hours after the order to turn out had been received 359 out of the Stot was retired at his own request and Colonel S. Van Renss-lace Cruger was chosen to succeed him. Colonel Cruger joined the 15tith New-York Volunteers in 1862 as first lieutenant. He marched August 2. Colonel Butterfield became Lieutenaut-Colonel of the 12th United States Infantry, and

when the Regiment was first organized each con When the Regiment was first organized each company had its own armory. Then an armory at Fourth-st. and Broadway was assigned to it, and later it was moved up to Broadway and Thirty-fifth-st. In 1873 the Regiment moved into its present commodious quarters at Broadway and Forty-fifth-st. The dress uniform of the 12th is at present the French chasseur uniform, with white gaiters, white belts and a helmet. Un to last year the Regiment were dark-blue coals Up to last year the Regiment wore dark-blue coats with blue and gold slashers, light-blue trousers and a shako. The Regiment contains 497 officers and men and is receiving new recruits constantly. The following is a list of the regimental officers:

Colonel, S. V. R. Cruger. Lieutenaut-Colonel, William G. Wilson. Lieutenaut-Colonel, Major, James H. Jones. Major, James H. Jones. Adjutant, W. H. Murphy. Quartermaster, E. R. Powers. Quartermaster, E. R. Powers. Assistant Surgeon, H. Henry. Inspector of Rifle Practice, A. T. Decker Chaplain, the Rev. William B. Frisby.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Among the regiments which sprang into life at the beginning of the Great Rebellion was the 22d of this city. It was organized by bankers and mer-chants, the rank and file being composed principally of clerks, and the officers of prominent business men. James Monroe, who had won reputation as chief-of-staff to General Scott, in the Mexican War, was the first colonel. Lloyd Aspinwall was lieutenant-colonel, and J. Henderson Grant, adjutant. Among the captains were James Otis, David S. Brown and George B. Post, the well-known architect. In the spring of 1862 the Regiment volum teered for service, and was sent to Baitimore with the 7th Regiment. Then came Banks's defeat in the Shenandoah Valley, and troops were hurried to defend Harper's Ferry. For three months the 22d remained at Harper's Ferry, making frequent raids down the Shenandeah Valley. Colonel Monroe died, and was succeeded by Lloyd Aspinwall. The Regiment suffered greatly from sickness, many of the men dying from diseases brought on by the water. The term of service of the 22d expired just before the battle of Antietam, but in considera tion of the perilous state of the National Capital, it volunteered for ten days additional service. When Lee had withdrawn his baffled forces to Virginia, the 22d returned to New-York, Soon afterward it was sent to East New-York, L. I., to guard General Spinola's mutinous brigade. This brigade numbered about 1,500 men. Spinola had managed affairs so badly that it was in a state of open mutiny. He had allowed a rum-shop to be opened in the camp, and a large number of the men were drunk most of the time.

The next duty performed by the 22d was in 1863, when it was one of the number that poured into the Keystone State to repel the invasion of Lee. It went first to Harrisburg, and thence to Carlisle, leaving Carlisle for Gettysburg on July 4. It was too late for the great battle. When the broken columns of Lee were retreating toward Virginia the 22d formed a part of the Union forces that endeavored to intercept the rebels in the mountain passes. In this duty the Regiment saw very hard service subsisting most of the time on one meal a day, and that generally a scant one of bread and apple butter. On July 22 the 22d returned to this city.

In 1864 it was expected that the Regiment would In 1864 it was expected that the Regiment would again be sent to the field, but the order was not issued. Then came peace and the 22d was not called upon for service again until the "Orange Riots" in July, 1871. At the head of the Orangemen was the 7th Regiment marching by company front, The 22d marched in column of fours on one side of the procession and the 84th and the 9th Regiments in the same order on the other. When the procession are cession and the 84th and the 9th Regiments in the same order on the other. When the procession arrived at Eighth-ave, and Twenty-sixth-st. it halted, and there it was dired upon by the mob. The 84th and the 9th Regiments returned the fire and great confusion ensued. The soldiers of the 22d instinctively brought their pieces to bear on the crowd, but William J. Harding, then as now the Adjutant of the Regiment, rushed along the line knocking up the guns with his sword and crying out "Dou't fire! no order given to fire yet!" The 84th and the 9th Regiments fell back a little on the procession. The Orangemen were thrown into confusion and fell back on the 22d, but the regiment now stood with bayonets lowered, solid and immovable. Keassured by the firmness of the 22d, the Orangemen reformed their broken ranks, and soon order was restored and the procession resumed its march. For the part it took that day the 22d received much well-merited pruse. The Regiment was again under aims in 1871, in expectation of riots at the November election, and in 1877 on the occasion of the railroad riots. The 22d was the first to begin the system of

The 22d was the first to begin the system of rite practice among the members of the National Guard which has since become universal under the lostering care of the State. In the summer of 1868, the Regiment, being then encamped at Long Branch, had a series of rifle contests at 200 yards rauge—the first at this range ever regularly held in this country. The following year the larly held in this country. The following year the Regiment paid much attention to rifle practice, and in 1870 had a range constructed at Clifton, N. J., having iron targets and firing politis at from 100 to 600 yards distance. The Regiment was also the first to establish armory ranges, having one in its armory in the winter of 1860-70. It used for targets wooden blocks, with which some of the streets were at that time

Recruiting is going on rapidly in some of the companies. G Company expects soon to recruit its number up to the maximum. The regiment confidently looks forward to having a new armost soon, the State having appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose. The present drill-hall is scarcely large enough and the posts in the centre interfere with evolutions. Many of the company-rooms are fitted up in an elegant and costly manner. The first Colonel of the 22d, James Munroe, was succeeded by Lloyd Aspinwall, who, on his election as General of the Fourth Brigade, was succeeded by J. Farley Cox. After Colonel Cox came George B. Post and then William W. Remmey. The present Colonel, Josiah Porter, was elected in 1869. The regiment is officered as follows: 869. The regional Porter. Colonel, John T. Camp.

colonal, Josian Porter.
Lieutenant-Colonel, John T. Camp.
Major, Thomas H. Cullen.
Adjunant, William J. Harding.
Quariermaster, Thomas L. Miller.
Commissary, Joseph P. Jardine.
Surgeon, William T. Duncan, M. D.
Assisiant Surgeon, Henry M. Sims, M. D.
Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. W. N. Dunnell.
Inspector of Rifle Practice, John W. Browning.

THE SECOND BRIGADE.

ALMOST A CENTURY SPANNED.

FROM THE WAR OF 1812 TO THE GREAT REBEL-LION-THE RICHEST REGIMENT AND THE OLDEST. The Second Brigade of the First Division is composed of the 7th, 8th, 69th and 71st Regiments. It has been officered as at present for a year and there is much zeal at Brigade Headquarters for discipline and the development of the excellent mettle that is in the regimental organizations. Historically the organizations in the Second Brigade cover a period from a short time after the close of the Revolution up to the present time, and the services of one or more of the bodies comprised in it have been called for in all the great popular disturbances that have disfigured the city's history since the beginning of the The Headquarters of the Brigade are at No. 17 William-st. Following are the names of the field and staff officers :

field and staff officers:

Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, commanding.
Lieut.-Col. J. Hampden Robb, Asst. Auj't.-Gen.
Major Wendel Goodwin, Inspector of Rifle Practice.
Major Francis R. Appleton, Inspector of Rifle Practice.
Major Fitzgeral Perkins, Engineer.
Major Stephen H. Olin, Judge Advocate.
Major Bobert V. McKim, Surgeon.
Major Paul Dana, Ordnance Officer.
Major Auguste P. Montant, Quartermaster.
Maj R. Dicknson Jewett, Commissary of Subsistence.
Captain W. Emiln Roosevelt, Aide-de-Camp.
Ceptain Frank M. Freeman, Alde-de-Camp.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. The history of the 7th Regiment reaches back into the early days of the Republic and perpetuates the legacy of military ardor that came lown from the Continental soldiery. The first four companies owe their origin to the spirit of righteous indignation which was stirred up in patriots' hearts in the first decade of the century by the outrages committed by Great Britain against American commerce. One of the four, the second, sprang into existence in May, 1806, when the city was throbbing with excitement over the murder of an American seaman at the entrance to New-York narbor by

a British shot. The story of the murder was sententiously told in The Evening Poet of April 26, 1806, in these words:

When the sloop Richard, Captain Pierce, was coming in the Hook yesterday afternoon from the Delaware, she was fired at twice by the British ship-of-war Leander. After the first shot the sloop hove to, when John Pierce, brother of the captain, who was standing at the beim, was killed instantly by the second shot.

The Leander was one of three British war-vessels that had appeared off Sandy Hook a few days before and asserted a right, denied by the United States Government, to board American vessels and search for British subjects serving on them. A great commotion followed the outrage. The body of the murdered sailor was exposed to public view in Burling-slip; an indignation meeting was held in the Tontine Coffee House; the City Council took charge of the funeral of Pierce; and the militia companies already in existence speedily received numerous accessions, for the resolutions adopted at the indignation meeting had prohibited all intercourse with British vessels and called on the Government to defend the city and maintain the honor and dignity of the Nation. On Tuesday of the next week, May 6, 1806, eleven young men met in St. John's Hall and organized the "Masonic New-York Artillerie," which, in the course of years, became the "crack" 2d Company of the "crack" 7th Regi-

For six years the insults to American commerce continued, and then came the declaration of war against Great Britain in June, 1812. In the strugagainst Great Britain in June, 1812. In the strugged that followed the citizen soldiers found work to do in the forthications in the harbor and plenty of occasion to demonstrate that they were animated by something else than a holiday spirit. A few months before the outbreak of the war the 3d Regiment, to which the Masonic New-York Artillery had been attached, had been changed to the 11th Regiment. The present regimental organization is not the descendant of this, however, but begins its distinctive history with the formation of the Battalion of National Guards in 1824. The impulse to this organization came from the last visit of Lafayette to the United States in that year. The title of the National Guard was chosen in emulation of the famous National Guard of Paris and it remained the exclusive property of the 7th Regiment until 1862, when the Legislature gave it to all-the milita of the State.

In 1825 the National Guard Battalion baving withdrawn from the regiment, with which it had been for some time associated was made a separate organization, and such it remained until another company having been raised in April, 1826, Governor DeWitt gave it a regimental organization under the title "27th Regiment of Artillery." This number was worn by the regiment until 1847. In May of that year an act was passed by the Legislature for the organization of the First Division of the New-York State Militia. Pursuant to this act, which assigned all uniformed companies to regiments and all regiments to brigades, of which there were four forming the First Division, Governor John Young issued an order in July changing the number from 27 to 7. gle that followed the citizen soldiers found work to

Young issued an order in July changing the number from 27 to 7.

Drills, camp-life, target expeditions, parades, din

ners, receptions, celebrations and other episodes of interest to the participants chiefly filled most of the interest to the participants chiefly filled most of the time between the last war between the United States and Great Britain and the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, but there were also occasions for the display of soldierly qualities and some events that had in them the taste of hardship. Such were the "Abolition Riots," of 1834; the "Croton Water Riot," of 1840; the "Police Riot," of 1857; the "Quarantine War," in Tompkinsville, in 1858, and especially the Astor-place Riot of 1849. It was in the last disgraceful uprising that the 7th made a double exhibition of its mettle, first by enduring the tannis, insults and blows of the mob without ashow of retaliation, and then by bravely obeying orders and putting in such blows of the mob without a show of retaliation, and then by bravely obeying orders and putting in such deadly volleys as speedily, dispersed the crowd and vindicated the authority and power of law. More than a score of persons were killed in that collision between a desperate mob and 211 Guardsmen, and though none of the killed were soluters the violence of the attack on the Guardsmen was shown by the fact that over 150 of them were injured by the missiles thrown by the rioters. The unfortunate affair caused a deep feeling of antipathy to spring up in the minds of the prejudiced, guorant and vulgar classes against the 7th Regiment, but the great good done by the prompt though severe action of the citizen soldiers was seen subsequently in the "Pohce Riot" of 1857 and the "Draft Riots" of 1863.

Regiment paid much attention to rifle practice, and in 1870 had a range constructed at Clitton, N. J. having iron targets and firing political trom 100 of 000 yards distance. The Regiment was also the first to establish armory ranges, having on its armory in the winter of 1800-70. It used for targets, having one in its armory in the winter of 1800-70. It used for targets were the that time being paved. At the open group of the Creedmoor range members of the grienest were that time being paved. At the open group of the Creedmoor range members of the Creedmoor range members of the Creedmoor in August, 1872, and the Regiment took nearly all the first prizes at the first regular rifle competition which was held at Creedmoor in August, 1872. Adjutant Harding won the first 600 yards contest very held at the range. The first general meeting at Creedmoor took place in 1873, and the Regiment took place in 1873, and the Regiment took place in 1874, and the Regiment was a number of prizes. The 22d was the first creeding the analysis of a blue cap, a dark-blue bloose and ligation to with hight-blue stripes. The dress uniform the part of the Lugdish pattern. The regiment was organized to the Lugdish pattern. The regiment win all the noon of After spending consists of a blue cap, a dark-blue bloose and ligation trousers with high the last report of the 1900 prizes and first prizes and men. Its band is largest, numbering 93 officers and men. Its band is the well-known Gilmore's Band, which was organized in 1873. It the 22d was ranked first. In closing his pattern. The regiment more many and Maly, in continuation of General Navy, in confirmation of General Regiment bearing show that in the war 600 members of the English pattern. The regiment may be a largest, numbering 93 officers and men. Its band is the well-known Gilmore's Band, which was organized to the fence of the Creedmoor on the first prize and the regiment was provided to the first prize and the regiment who was organized to the fence of the Companies of the Creedmoo In the Rebellion the members of the 7th rendered

Army and Navy, in continuation of General McDowell's remark to Captain Emmons Clark at Washington: "Sir, you have a company of officers." Three of the 606 became Major-Generals, nineteen Brigadier-Generals, twenty-nine Colonels, and, forty-six Lieutenant-Colonels. A bronze statue in Central Park perpetuates the memory of flity-eight members of the regiment who gave their lives in defence of the Union. The regiment was again in the field when in 1862 Stonewall Jackson raided the Shenandoah Valley, and in 1863 it hastened to the defence of Pennsylvania against General Lee's advance.

The 7th Regiment is recruited principally from young business and professional men of good social connection and fair incomes. Togother with its Veteran Organization, which was established in 1859 and now numbers 1,300 members, it represents much wealth, and its armory, filling the block between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh sts, and Lexington and Park aves., is one of the finest monuments of a citizen soldiery to be seen anywhers—a building that is a perfect unlitary barracks in all but appearance and almost a perfect club house in its appointments. It was built and unnished at a cost of nearly \$800,000. Colonel Emmons Clark has been in command of the regiment since June, 1864, and has been a member since 1857. The company spirit is very strong in the regiment and each company organization has it distinctive, ambition and pride. The Third Company is the oldest and takes great satisfaction on that score; the Second and Ninth Companies are always in competition for the palm of superiority in drill and spirit; the Fenth is the most aristocratic; the Eighth has the largest number of ridemen. The regiment aumbers close on to 900 men.

Following is the roster of regimental officers: Colonel, Emmons Clark.

Following is the roster of regimental officers Colonel, Emmons Clark. Lieutenant-Colonel, George M. Smith. Major, Richard Allison. Adjutant, George W. Rand. Quartermaster, James P. Burrall. Commissary of Subsistence, Chartes H. Covell. Inspector of Rifle Fractice, William H. Paimer. Surgeon, Daniel M. Stinson, M. D. Assistant Surgeon, Moreau Morris, M. D. Chapiato, the Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D.

EIGHTH REGIMENT. The 8th Regiment, Washington Greys, is the

oldest organization in the State National Guard, its history dating back to the founding of the First Brigade, First Division, in 1786. It remained a battalion up to the year 1814, when it became known as the 3d Regiment. In 1847 it received its present number. The career of this regiment has been honorable and brilliant. In the War of 1812 it marched to the front under the command of Colonel Bogert, who was afterward succeeded by Colonel William F.-Hunter. At Fort George, Niagara, and on the field of Plattsburg, it rendered signal service to the country. The close of the war saw the Regiment return to its quarters in New-York with victorious banners. The outbreak of the Rebellion summoned the 8th again to the field of battle. On April 23, 1861, the Regiment embarked on the steamer Alabama for Washington. The chief officers at that time were Colonel George Lyons, Lieutenant Colonel Waterbury, Major O. F. Wentworth. Arrived in Washington, the Regimen which numbered 1,110 men, was placed under the command of General Benjamin F Butler. Its first important duty was at Arling ton Heights, which had been evacuated by General Lee only the day before. On July 18 th regiment moved forward to Fairfax Court-House, and a day or two later, participated in the Battle of Bull Run. The loss of the 5th was small, consisting of eight killed, thrity-eight wounded and eight taken prisoners. On July 29 the regiment was again upon Arlington Heights, where it was reviewed by President Lucoln and Secretary Seward. The following year, under the command of General John A. Dix, the 8th did excellent service at Forts Monroe and Wool, at Hampton, Yorktown and Point Lookout. When Pennsylvania was invaded by the Southern Army in 1863, the 8th did duty for thirty days in that State.

It is a significant fact that this regiment has been called upon to assistin quedling nearly every riot which has occurred in New-York within the last seventy-five years, its assistance having been invoked in the "Doctors' Riot" of 1788, the regiment moved forward to Fairfax Court-House,

"Abolition Riot" of 1834, the "Flour Riot" and
"Stone Cutters' Riot" of 1837, the "Astor-place Riot" of 1849, the "Police Riot" of 1857, and the
"Draft Riots" of 1863. Daring the
outbreak of 1863 the 8th Regiment was on duty for forty-two days at
the State Arsenal. The last important service which
the regiment has been called upon to perform was at
Syracuse, during the railroad strike in July, 1877.
On February 17, 1879, the 8th met with a great
loss in the destruction of its handsome armory in
Twenty-third-st. Books, orders, valuable papers
dating back over a period of eighty years, and, in
fact, everything except its colors were swept away Twenty-third-st. Books, orders, valuable papers dating back over a period of eighty years, and, in fact, everything except its colors were swept away in a few hours. The Legislature, which was then in session, promptly passed a bill reimbursing the regiment for the uniforms and property destroyed. Through the efforts of Colone: Scott, the present commandant, a bill was introduced giving the regiment \$100,000 with which to purchase a new armory. The bill was passed with the proviso that the City of New-York should furnish the land for the building. In the meantime, the city leased the building at Twenty-seventh-st. and Ninth-ave, as its temporary headquarters. The members have been, for several-months, making every possible effort to obtain from the city a suitable site for their new armory. The matter has recently been brought before the Sinking Fund Commission, and will probably be disposed of in a short time. Efforts are making to locate the new armory at Lexington-ave, and Thirty-third-st.

Many distinguished officers have been graduated from the ranks of this historic regiment. Every Major-deneral of the First Division has been in the 8th or the old 3d. Among the names of some of its former commanders are found Lieutenant-Colonel Morton (afterward Major-General). Lieutenant-Colonel Bogert, Robert Ruigers, Charles Clinton, Major Andrew Sitcher, Lieutenant-Colonel Salters, Colonel Joseph O. Bogart, Major W. T. Hunter. George P. Morris (the poet), William Hall, John W. Avery, William Borden, Thomas F. Devoe and J. M. Varrau.

The officers of the regiment at the present time are as foilows:

Colonel, George D. Scott.

Lieutenant-Colonel, F. A. Schilling.

are as follows:
Colonel, George D. Scott.
Lieutenant-Colonel, F. A. Schilling.
Major, Alexander D. Russell.
Adjutant, J. O. Johnston.
Quartermaster, G. L. Wentworth.
Commissary of Subsistence, Philip Milligan.
Chaplain, the Rev. Wesley R. Davis.
Surgeon, C. L. Bruce, M. D.
Assistant-Surgeon, S. Hemmingway, M. D.
Inspector of Rifle Practice, Edward Barker.
The recipront masters at the present in

The regiment musters at the present time 510 men. Company A was disbanded because of disaffection in its ranks several years ago, and its place stills remains vacant.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

By its motto, " Blanditus mitescit incensus ardescit," or, as it appears in simple English, "Gentle when stroked; fierce when provoked," the 69th Regiment is aptly characterized. It was organized out of the old 9th in 1851, under Colonel Rowe, the 9th having been formed about six years before. From the time of reorganization until after the war the Regiment had no general headquarters and the companies were obliged to drill separately at various points, to pay their own rent, and provide their own coal and gas, the State furnishing arms and ammunition only, Colonel James R. Ryan, who died before the war broke out, succeeded Colonel Rowe in command. Under his colonelcy late in 1858 the Regiment saw its first service, being sent to Staten Island to guard the Quarantine Hospital against the fury of the inhabitants of Tompkinsviile, who had already burned one of the Government buildings.

On President Lincoln's call for troops in 1861, the 69th, then commanded by Colonel Michael Corcoran, volunteered for three months' service. The men assembled in Great Jones-st., on April 23 1,000 strong, marched down Broadway amid the cheers of thousands, and embarked on the amid the cheers of thousands, and embarked on the transport James Adger and sailed for Annapolis. After gnarding the railroad between that city and the Baltimore and Ohio Junction for eight or tea days the Regiment moved on to Washington, where its number was increased to over 1,509 by recruits brought on by Captain Thomas Francis Meagher, of Company K. Fifteea days' drill in the use of the ride, given by ten West Point cadets, followed, and then at 3 a. m. the regiment marched to Artington Heights, where it built Fort Corcoran, "the finest earth fort along the Potomae." On July 20 the Regiment's term of enlistment was ap, yet it was still in the field on the following day, and thus found itself in the shot and shell of Bull Run. Three or four times it fought its way to the front, but finally had to give way. The next day found the survivors at Arlington. Colonel Corcoran had been captured by the Black Horse Cavalry in the retreat; Lieutenant-Colonel James Haggerty had been killed, and the ranks of the 69th had been decimated. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward praised the regiment for its gallantry. On August 20 the Regiment returned to New-York. Here it was received in asplendid way by the 7th, and a friendship sprang up between the two organizations which continues to the present time. A painting of the reception in this city is in the Governor's Room in the City Hall.

In 1862, under Colonel James Bagley, the Regiment proceeded to Virginia and was quartered at Fort Lyons. In 1863 the men were sent to Baltimore. In 1864 they were called on to protect New-York Harbor, and for ninety days were quartered at Richmond (Wadsworth) and Hamilton. That was their last service in the Rebellion as a regiment.

During the war the well-known Corcoran's Irish Legion and Meagher's Irish Brigade were formed in large part from the sergeants, copporals and privates of the original Sixty-inith Regiment, and the transport James Adger and sailed for Annapolis.

in large part from the sergeants, corporals and po in large part from the sergeants, corporals and privates of the original Sixty-ninth Regiment, and the number of men lost on tipe battlefield who at various times belonged to the Regiment is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000. Colonel Bagley retired from the command in 1864, and Colonel Martin F. McMahon then held the position until 1866, when he was promoted to the staff of the First Division, being succeeded by Colonel James Cavanagh, the present commander.

moted to the staff of the First Division, being succeeded by Colonel James Cavanagh, the present commander.

The Regiment first enjoyed the luxury of general headquarters, with coal, gas and rent paid for by the State, in 1864, when it went into its armory at Essex Market. There it remained until May, 1881, when it took possession of the old quarters of the 7th Regiment, over Tompkins Market. That structure, the oldest armory of the city, is of from and occupies the whole block between Sixth and Seventa sta, and Third-ave, and Hail place. It is therefore commodious; its company rooms are finely finished with chestual tokers and all conveniences. The drill room on the second or top floor above the market, occupies the whole floor and is a matter of pride with the Regiment. There is a large and well-appointed symnassium in the basement.

The regiment now numbers 750 men. It has an excellent band of fifty pieces, led by M. J. O'Brien, and a drum corps of twenty-four at whose head is L. J. O'Motil. There is a Veteran Corps of 200 men—a benevolcut organization for the barial of the Regiment's dead. The dues are 25 cents monthly, and \$75 is allowed for each burnal. All honorably discharged soldiers of Corcoran's Irish Legios, Meagher's Irish Brigade, and of the 69th Regiment are cligible to membership. The corps will parade on Decoration Day, and in Calvary Cemetery will strew flowers on the graves of its 500 fellow-comrades. The president of the corps is T. J. O'Donoughne.

The Regiment has received a fine stand of colors.

rades. The president of the corps is T. J. O'Donoughue.

The Regiment has received a fine stand of colors from the St. Francis Xavler Church; its members have won Creedmoor trophies in bronze and sliver, and other prizes and many tokens of admiration have been received from friends. An oil painting of General Meagher is shown at the armory as the Regiment's "pleasure and delight." The only interruption to the smooth career of the 69th in these "piping times of peace" came a short time ago from a controversy over the succession to the captaincy of Company C, made vacant by the resignation of Captain Patrick Hogan. First Lieutenant William Purceil and SecondLieutenant Dennis C. McCarthy were aspirants, and Purceil charged that Colonel Cavanagh had unproperly lavored McCarthy's cause. The matter is now being officially investigated.

The officers of the regiment are these; Colonel, James Cayanagh.

The officers of the regiment are Colonel, James Cavanagh.
Licatenan-Colonel, William Delacy.
Major, Edward Drifty.
Adjutant, James Moran.
Commissary of Subsistence, James G. Wallace.
Surgeon, William Shine.
Inspector Rifle Practice, John J. Carton.
Chaplain, Matthew P. Breen.
Quartermaster, James J. Ward.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Few militia regiments in the country have a prouder record than that made by the 71st in the early days of the war. It was not only one of the first to offer its services to the Government as an organized regiment, but it won much honor on the battlefield. It was organized in 1851 to be distinctively a regiment of native-born soldiers, and this characteristic is recognized in the title "American Guard," which it has worn ever since its organization. Under the stimulus which came from the gathering war-clouds twenty-five years ago the 71st became a most admirable organization, spirited, well-drilled and patriotic, and its roster was filled with the names of men of good birth, fine physique and good standing in society. There was a warm spirit of emulation between it and the 7th, emulation between it and the 7th, and Ite-quently it was hard to tell to which of the typo organizations belonged the paim for general military qualities. It had seen service, too, and won com-mendation in the "Dead Rabbit" Riots of 1857. The police force of the city had at that time become disorganized by the conflict between the Mayor of the city, Fernando Wood, and the Police Commis-sioners appointed by the Legislature to restore the police to efficiency and political non-partisanship.